

TWO AUSTRIANS FROM N. Y. HELD IN STRIKE RIOTS

Say They Were Sent to
Youngstown to Start Walk-
out, Police Assert.

400 WHO TOOK PART IN LOOTING ARRESTED

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The investigation by both Federal and Mahoning county authorities into mob violence at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company last Friday, when two persons were killed, many wounded and a million dollars worth of property destroyed, took a new turn to-night when County Detective Kane said that two Austrians in the county jail here have made confessions in which they say they were sent here from New York to start the strike so as to prevent manufacture of war munitions for the Allies.

The men are Dan Kleck and John Bosky. They gave their address as 8 English street, New York.

"It would be useless for us to attempt to operate our plant while some of the workers are in their present frame of mind," said J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, to-night, discussing strike matters.

"We do not need any protection for ourselves, but we want to have our workers and the plant protected. Brigades have been formed in which they will remove the national guardsmen from our plant. It was never intended that they should be quartered there."

"We will not import strike breakers. I am confident that outside influences were responsible for the shooting and destruction of property. Why should men want to destroy their own homes? It has been suggested that this trouble was provoked by enemies of the Allies. They may have been, but we have been making war munitions and when we started many of the Austrians in our employ refused to work. They may have seized the opportunity of assisting in this trouble by inciting the other men."

Four hundred strikers who took part in the riot on Friday night were arrested by the State militia and county sheriffs.

To-night the authorities are puzzled over what to do with the prisoners. The county jail is packed. So is the city jail. Batches of strikers were herded into the fire engine houses like cattle. There is talk among the foreigners of trying to rescue the prisoners, but the militia is strong enough to prevent a jail delivery.

Wreckers were begun toward settlement of the strikes at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, in East Youngstown, and in Struthers and the Republic Iron Works, in Youngstown, where probably 15,000 men are out.

Arbitration plans outlined by Gov. Wood were abandoned today by Fred C. Croxon, chief of the State mediation board. The first meeting to settle the strike probably will be held to-morrow, when Croxon will call on the strikers and representatives of the companies and the strikers.

TRAIL MORE PLOTTERS.

Federal Agents Will Question
Youngstown Prisoners To-day.

The Federal authorities investigating German activities will tonight question the stories of two Austrians who were arrested yesterday in Youngstown, Ohio, by officers who were quelling the riot there. The prisoners are said to have confessed that they were sent from New York to foment strikes in plants making munitions for the Allies.

William Coffey, chief of the Department of Justice operations here, telegraphed to Special Agent De Woody, in charge in Cleveland, to go at once to Youngstown and question the men.

The January Federal Grand Jury will hear twelve witnesses this week in its inquiry into the work of Labor's National Executive Council, in connection with the activities of which Congressman Buchanan, ex-Congressman Fowler, David Lamar and others are under indictment.

AERO BANQUET WEDNESDAY.

Plans Afoot to Popularize Flying
in South America.

The tenth annual banquet of the Aero Club of America to be held at the Hotel Biltmore next Wednesday evening promises to be a most interesting and important occasion. The banquet will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City, and will be attended by a large number of prominent aviators and aviation enthusiasts.

Among the announcements will be that the plan to organize the Aeronautic Federation of the Western Hemisphere to popularize aviation in South America and Central America. Announcements will also be made of the plans of a dozen States to establish aeronautic defense forces, and of the plan of the Postmaster-General to establish forty-three aero-club routes.

Among the guests who have accepted are Ambassador de Gama de Brazil, Alberto Santos-Dumont, John Barrett, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Rear Admiral John C. Mearns, and others.

TO TEACH PATRIOTISM.

New Society Formed by National
Defense Leaders.

Following a meeting last night at 297 Madison avenue of leaders in the national defense movement it was decided to organize a permanent society for educating the American people in the fundamentals of patriotism.

The new society is called the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education. The officers are: Henry A. Wise Wood, president; Henry R. Joy, vice-president; C. Harrison Gray, secretary; Raymond B. Price, executive secretary; and others.

The governors are: Perry Belmont, Washington; Nathan F. Dixon, New York; Henry B. J. Ford, Detroit; Albert Bond Holt, St. Louis; Raymond B. Price, New York; and others.

NEW PEACE MOVE BY WOMEN.

Worldwide Campaign Urged at a
Mass Meeting.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A peace mass meeting was held here to-day by the Women's Peace party, the United States Council of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, of which Miss Jane Addams is chairman, and other women made appeals for universal demands from women for cessation of war.

Miss Addams urged that a committee be named by the women of all countries to promote peace through a campaign among the women everywhere. The motion was carried by a large vote.

NO SIGN OF PROSPERITY CAN BE SEEN IN MEXICO

South of Saltillo Desolation Marks Once Prosperous
Country—Railroads in Terrible Con-
dition, Says Writer.

The third of the interesting articles on conditions in Mexico as seen by Mark S. Watson, special investigator of THE SUN, follows. The writer finds conditions far from the accounts given at Washington.

By MARK S. WATSON.

South from Saltillo, on the main line of the National Railways, over which formerly ran through trains from St. Louis to Mexico city, there is resumed the picture of ruin which was painted over the long stretch north to the Texas border.

One difference exists between this road and the line from Piedras Negras. A dilapidated Pullman is found on the first train to pass in two days, and although the single seats are sold to two persons instead of one, so that space for one's feet is not overplentiful, it seems a gift from above after the previous experience.

Aboard are several Americans returning to Mexico city, where the heads of their families are forced to remain to protect their interests from the brigands. One entertaining companion is a big Scotchman who in spite of thirty years residence in the United States and several in Mexico retains a burr rough enough to scratch his teeth. It was his fourth return after withdrawal by his company, influenced by the advice of the State Department. He confessed that if Washington drew him across the border again he would stay across.

A companion told of Cameron's last departure when the Mexican soldiers demanded his nationality and when his claim of British citizenship, which he had some basis, would have brought him a fair good treatment. Instead, "I'm a fair good treatment," he said, "and naturalized American," he said, "and whelp!" And so he was shoved into the worst possible accommodations, along with other Americans.

Forced to Deny American.

It is a sorry fact that many Americans, born in the United States after many generations, have been forced to deny it and claim a purely mythical British citizenship. The slight of a Mauser in the hands of a drunken peon is to small a damper to patriotism.

Wrecks continue numerous. We learn that Carranza's train, which we left far to the north, was delayed by a fresh wreck and caused something of a malicious grin.

One town we passed which in the old days had been about as bustling as any small Mexican town can be. There was not a house standing, and even the stone from the burned station had been removed.

At a steel bridge we find dynamited and in the river, our train passing over one of "shoddy" construction. In one yard we find no less than three trains, one of which is a boxcar, the steel frame twisted by the force heat. A truck we examined had been subjected to a fire which had fused with iron of the wheels had fused with the frame of the rails. Memory slips, but the fusing point of iron is rather warm.

We passed a station where the water tank, fully twenty feet across, had been blown some 200 feet by a terrific blast of dynamite. Across the way were two sidetracks where two trains had been wrecked, and looking up and down the track one could see two more burned trains.

Such is the melancholy spectacle before the eyes of the man who has to rebuild the great railroad system before Mexico can even hope for prosperity. There is no problem here and toward which seems more hopeless and toward which so little real work is now being done. We have thus far passed just one section of the track where the track even in peace times with the track nearly perfect, we should have passed a hundred.

No Sign of Prosperity.

South from Saltillo lies the old battle-field of Buena Vista, for obvious reasons not marked by the Mexican Government. There is no evidence of the prosperity which Washington seems convinced has returned to the unhappy republic, and the farms which dot theactus fields are like those to the north, deserted of men and animals alike.

About the enormous hacienda stretch out a few of loose borders, three walls made of adobe, and running for miles and miles out of sight over the hills. They demonstrate two things: enormous extent of the hacienda, and the appalling cheapness of the labor which must have built them, against which there is protest equally just.

Carranza appears very much in earnest in his attempt to remedy to some extent the help in solving them. Along in here some of the inhabitants live in caves, which at least cannot be burned. There are stretches of not burned. There are stretches of not burned. There are stretches of not burned.

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MEXICO CITY TO LET ROCKEFELLER AID

Accepts Hospital Equipment
and Supplies in Fight
on Typhus.

HAVE PLENTY OF DOCTORS

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—Responding to the offer of assistance in combating typhus made by Dr. V. G. Heiser of the Rockefeller Foundation, the health authorities of this city told Dr. Heiser they have an abundance of capable medical talent but that additional hospital equipment and supplies would be acceptable here owing to the drain of the war. Therefore, they said, the foundation's assistance in this direction would be accepted.

The authorities claim that marked progress against typhus was made during the first week in January as the result of efficient measures. The health board has ten inspecting physicians and twenty assistants, all of whom are physicians; eight sanitary engineers and 200 sanitary policemen.

It is officially announced that the city of Guadalajara has established a special medical service to meet trains coming from Mexico city and take off passengers suffering from typhus. The patients will be isolated and treated.

Ricardo del Rio, an attorney, was arrested this morning accused of being a principal in the Diaz clique using two years ago. He will be tried under the Juarez law, revived by Carranza, which provides for the temporary imprisonment of participants.

The official organ, *El Pueblo*, is preparing to publish in Queretaro, suspending its Mexico city edition. Gonzalo de la Parra, editor of the weekly *El Nacional*, has been imprisoned and his papers are being searched by authorities who charged that he disobeyed their orders.

Gen. Bachez, Under Secretary of War, said in an interview to-day that 30,000 men are coming from the north to aid Gen. Gonzalez in the campaign against the Zapatistas at Morelos.

Gen. Julian Medina, a Villista commander, has just surrendered the State of Jalisco. He has asked the Administration for \$20,000 with which to take his family to the United States and to surround the Bocate Mountains and capture the Indians. It is reported that both Chief Trujillo and Urbalejo, who fought at Cuernavaca, are in command of the Carranza army.

Telegrams from Queretaro to-day announce that Gen. Obregon arrived there last night and he got an ovation. Minister Aguay will leave to-morrow for Queretaro, where an important conference of the leaders is expected to take place.

Gen. Obregon's presence gives great importance to the conference. All Cabinet Ministers, including Cabrera, are expected to attend. The exact purpose has not been divulged yet, but it is known that the financial situation will receive full consideration. A foreign loan will be discussed, and the Cabinet members will come up for discussion.

MONEY EXCHANGE BAN.

Carranza Rules Offices Must Have
\$100,000 Capital.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—A. G. Garcia, Mexican Consul in El Paso, received a

telegram to-day from Mexico city announcing that Carranza has issued a decree forbidding the exchange of money exchange offices except such as have a capital of \$100,000 and with the preliminary requisite that they deposit \$10,000 in Mexican gold with the Government. Taxes also will be imposed according to the volume of business.

"Irresponsible exchange operations have been largely responsible for the depreciation of the gold value of national paper currency, in order that they might profit by fluctuations caused by false and alarming reports," the message asserts.

The message also says that Antonio Diaz Soto y Gama, leader of the old Villa faction in Morelos, has fled over the mountains toward the Pacific coast. "Zapata is ruling despotically in Morelos and the people will welcome the coming of the Constitutional army."

V. R. Heiser, representing the Rockefeller Foundation, has completed his investigations of the typhus situation in the Mexican capital and left to-day for Brazil. The message says he was agreeably surprised at the typhus situation, "which is rapidly being placed under control."

With communication between Juarez and Mexico city open but a week it was cut today at Gomez Palacio, an important suburb of Torreon, which was occupied last night by Gen. Arguendo and 2,000 followers. Arguendo is a former Orozco and Huerta commander who has been operating independently for months.

As the garrison at Torreon is small Constitutional officers said to-night that they may have captured that also. They have had no advice following the brief announcement of his occupation of Gomez Palacio. Gen. Arguendo and 2,000 followers are en route from Chihuahua city with a large force to attack Arguendo. It is believed by Carranzistas that Gen. Hernandez, who quit the Carranza cause at Santa Rosalia last week, is attempting to join Arguendo.

TO ROUND UP YAQUIS.

Army of 10,000 Will Pen Them Up
on Reservation.

NOGAL, ARIZ., Jan. 9.—In an attempt to prevent the Carranza army in the Yaqui Valley, near Guaymas, from herding them on reservations throughout Mexico, Yaqui Indians engaged in battle with Government troops on December 31. According to dispatches fifty of the Government troops were killed before the Indians were forced to retire.

Troops are being moved in three columns, totaling 10,000, it is said, to surround the Bocate Mountains and capture the Indians. It is reported that both Chief Trujillo and Urbalejo, who fought at Cuernavaca, are in command of the Carranza army.

WANT DRILLS AT WESLEYAN.

Alumni to Hear Address by Gen.
Wood.

Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, U. S. A., will speak on "The College in Relation to Military Training" at the annual banquet of the New York alumni of Wesleyan University at Delmonico's on Friday evening.

A movement is now under way among the alumni of Wesleyan to make military training for all students a requirement for graduation. Several alumni are active in the National Guard and believe in military preparedness for this country are urging the inauguration of such a system. It is proposed to devote particular attention to the establishment of a signal corps among the 500 students at Wesleyan, with a possible aviation branch.

Beginning today, the authentic
Semi-annual Sale of
Saks Overcoats for Men

Former prices:
\$50 \$48 \$45 \$40 \$38 \$35

at \$29

A small charge for alterations.

Many clothing sales at this season, particularly those which are most blatantly advertised, are held for recuperative purposes only. A Saks sale is different. It is the logical conclusion of a season. It is never by any chance an expedient improvised for profit. We don't fill in from outside sources. We are not a dumping ground for manufacturer's excess stocks.

We sell only Saks clothes, sale or no sale.

And that is why in this Sale of Overcoats beginning today we feature in display figures the former prices at which these overcoats sold, because they actually are the former prices—the Saks standard prices for fine overcoats—original—basic—intrinsic—native—undiscounted—free from artificial coloring—as standard as morality, currency and Time!

Regulation coats, single breasted coats, frock overcoats, warmth-without-weight coats, storm coats, great coats, kimono-sleeve coats, and, in fact, every sort of overcoat for every sort of occasion.

Continuing today and tomorrow
The Semi-annual Sale of
Saks-made Suits for Men at \$23

Reduced from these prices
\$38 \$35 \$30 and \$28

A small charge for alterations.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

TAFT URGES LEAGUE OF ALL AMERICAS

Sees Step Toward World Peace
in Proposal at Recent
Congress.

BUSINESS MEN GIVE O. K.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 9.—Ex-President Taft in a statement made public to-day commends the idea of a league of American republics which was put forth last week at the Pan-American Congress as a long step in the direction of a worldwide league of nations. He says the business men of the country, as evidenced in the referendum vote of the United States Chamber of Commerce, announced last Wednesday, are giving their support to the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is president.

The league's plan in many essential features is the same as the plan of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Taft says: "The vote of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in favor of the proposal to put economic and military pressure behind international arbitration treaties, which has just been announced from Washington, pledges the hearty support of a great body of American business men to a definite and rational plan looking toward the establishment of a permanent world peace at the close of the European war. The 232 commercial bodies, constituent members of the national chamber, which spoke in this referendum represent every portion of the United States and must be taken as expressing the judgment of the business interests of the country."

"These business organizations by their vote declared that they wish to see an international conference held for the purpose of defining and enunciating rules for the protection of life and property on the high seas; that they favor the establishment of an international judicial court for the determination of justiciable questions; and of a council of conciliation to settle international disputes. They wish to have the United States enter into an agreement with other nations to bring concerted economic pressure to bear upon any of their number which might resort to military measures against another nation without first submitting its differences to the court of the council, and if economic pressure were not sufficient, to compel the offending nation to desist from its attack, to use concerted military force, which they want to see frequent international conferences held for the progressive amendment of international law."

"As these proposals are in substance practically identical with the platform adopted by the League to Enforce Peace in its constitution, the officers of the league are deeply gratified by the overwhelming endorsement that has been given them. The distinctive feature in the proposals, both of the national chamber and of the league, is that the sanction of economic pressure and of military force shall be put behind an international agreement for peaceful settlement. The attainment of international peace has been the dream of centuries, but it cannot be more than a dream until a way is found of putting the collective power of the nations behind an agreement to arbitrate."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Details of the disturbance last week at Port au Prince, Haiti, received at the Navy Department to-night from Rear Admiral Caperton disclose the fact that the uprising was part of a well organized plot to assassinate President d'Artigue, who owes his election to the Presidency in a large measure to the armed backing of the United States.

According to Admiral Caperton the plot called for a general uprising in the whole southern half of the country. The leaders of the movement, he says, planned to make way with d'Artigue, and install either ex-Senator Paulin or Bourard as President. The dispatch names Pierre Paul, Misaelodio, Pradel, Annibal Hilaire and Philogene as the ringleaders of the outbreak in Port au Prince.

Neither at the Navy Department nor the Haitian Legation was it known to-night whether the Annibal Hilaire referred to is a man or woman. All these leaders except Pierre Paul and Misaelodio, who escaped, are under arrest, and with several other minor leaders. Admiral Caperton says the plot was confined to members of the so-called "black" party, which is a group of the mulatto elements in the population. He adds that the situation is now well under control of the American marines and constabulary and that there is no need for alarm. His dispatch follows:

"Disturbance Wednesday morning at Port au Prince was part of well organized plot covering Port au Prince, Les Cayes and southern Haiti in general. Those engaged belonged to the black party, as distinguished from mulatto. Leaders in Port au Prince were Pierre Paul, Misaelodio, Pradel, Annibal Hilaire and Philogene. Latter three have been captured with several other minor leaders and have been confined. Pierre Paul and Misaelodio escaped.

"It appears that this movement was made in favor of ex-Senator Paulin or Bourard for President. Plot contemplated assassination of President. Northern Haiti entirely quiet and does not seem to be concerned in this affair. No cause for alarm. Situation well in hand."

ASK BRITISH TO PASS
POLISH RELIEF SHIPS

Societies Here Appeal to Premier
Asquith—Tell of
Millions in Want.

The Allied Polish Relief Societies here sent a long cable message to Premier Asquith asking permission from the British Government for the unimpeded sailing of relief ships for Polish sufferers to Danzig or some other port equally handy. The message was received in London on Saturday.

It is the aim of the Allied Polish Relief Societies to have the Commission for Relief in Belgium assume responsibility for the distribution of relief in Poland.

The message to Premier Asquith follows in part:

"Out of the stricken district forming historical Poland 2,500,000 have been called to fight for the Allies' cause. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers of Polish blood have been killed or wounded. Two hundred thousand families are without food or shelter, suffering far more than any other victims of the war. As the situation there is identical with that of Belgium, the country being almost entirely in the hands of the Central Powers, we earnestly hope and believe that the English Government's wisdom and generosity will accede to our most urgent appeal."

"We are prepared to furnish food and clothing for our stricken brethren in Poland and earnestly request that we be permitted to render our kin in Poland immediate assistance."

"It is our desire and earnest hope that the American Commission for Relief in Poland should take charge of the entire relief work, thus offering to His Majesty's Government complete and absolute guarantee that food and clothing will be distributed only and exclusively among Polish sufferers in districts devastated by war."

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